

Executive Registry

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TO THE

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

P.O. BOX 3528

WASHINGTON 7, D.C.

ENRICO FERMI AWARD

January 4, 1963

20/5 63-0076

*DOE REVIEW
COMPLETED*

Dear Sir:

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The General Advisory Committee invites you as an individual to submit a nomination for the next Enrico Fermi Award. This Award is made under the provision of Section 157b(3) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 which states that, "..... The Commission may also, upon the recommendation of the General Advisory Committee, and with the approval of the President, grant an award for any especially meritorious contribution to the development, use, or control of atomic energy."

The first award under this Act was made on November 16, 1954, to Enrico Fermi. In December of 1955 the General Advisory Committee recommended to the Atomic Energy Commission that an Enrico Fermi Award be established on a permanent basis, and that it be international in scope, available to scientists of all nations. The recommendations, together with others pertaining to the Award, were approved by the Commission early in 1956.

The Commission determined that the Award should be made not more often than annually, and not necessarily annually. The recipients of the Award have been Dr. John von Neumann, Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, Dr. Eugene P. Wigner, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Dr. Hans A. Bethe, and Dr. Edward Teller.

The General Advisory Committee now has the duty of soliciting nominations for the next Award and of recommending a candidate or candidates to the Commission. The Committee and the Commission wish no worthy candidate to be overlooked. In making a nomination, please place principal emphasis on the statement of scientific and technical achievements upon which the nomination is based. Please minimize such data as can be found in standard reference works.

You may wish to know that nominees who fail of selection are retained on the Committee's list for further consideration for two additional years. If the candidate has not been selected in three consecutive years, his or her name will be removed from the list unless the candidate has been renominated in that time or until renominated.

Nominations for the next Award should be received by the Chairman, General Advisory Committee, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, P. O. Box 3528, Washington 7, D. C., not later than March 1, 1963. Your assistance in making nominations will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Manson Benedict

Manson Benedict
Chairman

Mr. John A. McCone
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington 25, D. C.

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Executive Registry
63-155/11

25 January 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence
SUBJECT: Possible Nomination for Enrico Fermi Award

1. This memorandum suggests a possible nominee for the Enrico Fermi Award.
2. The Enrico Fermi Award nomination request is difficult to reconcile with the inherent restrictions of CIA. However, you might wish to consider Pete Scoville. In my view, he has done as much or more than anyone else in this country to provide meaningful intelligence on foreign nuclear programs. Certainly no one else in CIA has the stature to command serious consideration in this field.

STAT

[Redacted Signature Block]

Scientific Intelligence

CONCURRENCE:

LED [Signature]
Deputy Director/Intelligence

LED [Signature]
Date

JAN 1963

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DD/R-209-63

16 February 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive Director

SUBJECT: Possible Nomination for Enrico Fermi Award

1. Many of us who have been closely associated with Dr. Scoville over the years know of the exceptional contributions he has made to the use and control of atomic energy and feel very strongly that they should be officially recognized by an award. Previous recipients of the Fermi Award have been cited primarily for contributions in such fields as nuclear chemistry and nuclear physics, development of the cyclotron and discoveries of elements; however there have been references to additional contributions through leadership in research and efforts to strengthen National security. Since Dr. Scoville's contributions are not of the scientific development type, we are not entirely certain that we have the basis that the Director would feel he needs for a nomination.


2. We have attached a resume of Dr. Scoville's activities that highlight his contributions to the use and control of atomic energy and you can see that they are substantial but certainly not of the purely scientific discovery type. No attempt has been made to put them in a final nomination form, but rather to let the facts speak for themselves through a description of his assignments and the manner of his performance as assessed by persons highly qualified to do so.

3. I would appreciate it very much if you could find the opportunity to discuss with the Director the information we have developed and find out his reaction. If it is favorable toward a nomination, we will be very pleased to assist in shaping up the final nomination papers, and of course I am most anxious to do anything I can personally to assure the success of this nomination or any other that might be more appropriate.

Subject: Fermi Award 2

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4. A copy of the invitation from the Chairman of the Fermi Awards Committee is attached for your convenience. The deadline for nominations to this Committee is 1 March 1963.



Assistant Deputy Director
(Research)

Attachments

1. Resume
2. Invitation

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HERBERT SCOVILLE, JR.

The exceptional and highly meritorious contribution of Dr. Scoville to the use and control of atomic energy is best presented in the form of a resume of his responsibilities and activities in his two major federal assignments.

Dr. Scoville served as Technical Director of the Armed Forces Special Weapons Project (successor to the Manhattan Engineering District and now the Defense Atomic Support Agency) from June 1948 to August 1955. He was scientific advisor to the Chief, AFSWP, on all technical matters relating to the development, use, effects and defense against atomic weapons; and planned and directed research and development programs in atomic weapons fields. (Concurrently he served as a member of the Chemical Corps Advisory Council, the Committee on Nuclear Science of the Department of the Air Force, and the Advisory Committee on Civil Defense of the National Research Council.)

In nominating Dr. Scoville for the Arthur S. Flemming Award in December 1950, Major General K. D. Nichols, Chief, AFSWP, cited Dr. Scoville's wide technical experience and his advice "on many highly classified aspects of the military atomic program which includes radiological warfare" and "in connection with the development of atomic weapons, including bombs of all types, and other methods of employing atomic energy as a weapon". He further pointed out that radiological warfare was a new and exceptionally technical subject of relatively unknown potentialities and that "the evaluation of the military worth of this weapon has, largely through the assistance of Dr. Scoville, been conducted on a sound technical basis, combined with logic and practicality". He also cited Dr. Scoville's "full appreciation of military thinking and his clear perception of the military, as well as the scientific problems" and that he had "accomplished a great deal to bring these problems and thoughts of the military and scientific (sic) to a common ground of understanding and this, in itself, is one of the finest of his accomplishments". Also in that year the Director of Civilian Personnel informed the Assistant Secretary of the Army that Dr. Scoville had attained "a position of pre-eminence in the military services on matters

Herbert Scoville, Jr.

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of radiological defense and is the leading authority on the analysis of radiation information which has been made available to the armed services as the result of the atomic tests at Operations CROSSROADS and SANDSTONE".

In June 1952, Rear Admiral W. K. Mendenhall, Deputy Chief, AFSWP, in commending Dr. Scoville as "the scientist directly responsible for the accomplishment of the weapons effects programs" stated that "the successful accomplishment of the several programs involving many fields of science was in a large degree dependent upon your clear insight into the problems, your ability to coordinate the activities of many laboratories, your scientific guidance to the groups and your own hard work". In October 1952 the Department of the Army conferred on Dr. Scoville its Commendation of Meritorious Service for his work in the nuclear weapons field.

In August 1953, Major General A. R. Luedecke, Chief, AFSWP, stated that Dr. Scoville "kept himself abreast of new developments in the atomic energy field to a marked degree" and "through his own efforts and his tremendous capacity for absorbing knowledge, he is considered one of the outstanding experts in the fields of atomic weapons development and weapons effects....and because of his guidance, advice, and direction, the research programs of AFSWP have been exceptionally successful in providing useful data to increase the Project's knowledge of effects of atomic weapons". Major General P. W. Clarkson expressed his "sincere appreciation" for Dr. Scoville in May 1954 for his contribution to the success of Operation CASTLE during which in the forward area as a consultant to Commander, Task Unit 13, he was called upon "to organize and lead a team in making a radiological survey of certain remote atolls". Later in 1954, Dr. Scoville was detailed to the Office of Defense Mobilization on the Technological Capabilities Panel in an "assignment undertaken at the request of the President". In April 1955, Arthur S. Flemming, Director of Defense Mobilization, wrote Dr. Scoville: "The President has requested me to express to you his own deep appreciation for the outstanding service rendered over a period of the past few months under the leadership of Dr. Killian....All of us who have had the opportunity of examining the results of your work feel that you have made an outstanding contribution to the security of our nation".

Herbert Scoville, Jr.

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With his specialized knowledge and experience in atomic weapons he was able upon his appointment as Assistant Director for Scientific Intelligence, CIA, to grasp quickly the need for more substantive intelligence in depth on foreign nuclear capabilities and potentialities. Through his Chairmanship of the Joint Atomic Energy Intelligence Committee and his excellent rapport with the scientific community, he was able to marshal the resources of science and technology with those of the intelligence community to obtain unprecedented intelligence information while overcoming the tremendous obstacles of foreign countermeasures. Because of the forcefulness of his personality and drive, his professional standing as a senior scientific intelligence officer, and his position as a consultant to the President's Science Advisory Committee, he was able to open a channel to the top echelons of Government. Here this new, solid scientific intelligence created a greater awareness of the threat to the security of the United States from foreign nuclear programs and had significant influence on National security policies affecting both international position and defense programs.

When scientific intelligence moved into the new field of arms limitation, Dr. Scoville was called upon to take a leading role in development of the technical facts which are critical to inspection and policing agreements. As a member of the United States Delegation to the Geneva Conference of Experts in 1958, he supported the front line negotiations considering the scientific and technical aspects of compliance with a possible treaty on the discontinuance of nuclear tests. Since the first Geneva session he has been called upon as the most knowledgeable scientist in the Government as to the capabilities of both the United States and foreign governments in the field of atomic energy to furnish essential scientific and technological information upon which realistic negotiations can be based.

In the fall of 1962 the President recognized his pre-eminence by appointing him chairman of a committee to assess the U. S. atomic weapons posture as to stockpiles, yields, state of the art and possible break-through vis-a-vis that of other nations and to arrive at a net evaluation.

In recognition of Dr. Scoville's accomplishments on the frontiers of scientific intelligence, he was promoted in February 1962 to Deputy Director (Research).

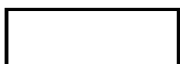
Executive Registry
63-15513

10 May 1963

MEMORANDUM FOR: General Carter
Mr. Kirkpatrick *LMK*

DCI does not believe we have anyone who would qualify substantively. He does not think we need to say so; it is enough to refer to previous winners and the quality of their contributions.

63-15513
10 May 1963
10 May 1963



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1	Deputy Director (Support) Hqs	8 Feb	
2	Executive Director Hqs	12 Feb	
3	A/DCI	16 Feb	
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Remarks:

We are attaching a copy of a memorandum from Dr. Wheelon suggesting that Mr. McCone consider nominating Dr. Scoville for the Enrico Fermi Award. We are working with [] in drafting the necessary supporting papers but thought that you might want to mention this to Mr. McCone at an early stage.

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Justified ?

LAK

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